

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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## House Defeats Bill Presented by A. F. of L. Covering Wages, Hours

Late Wednesday night the House of Representatives rejected the American Federation of Labor substitute for the Black-Connery wages and hours bill, by a vote of 162 to 131. The vote is considered an administration victory.

Declaring in the words of President William Green that "labor, industry and the public are fed up with federal boards," the American Federation of Labor sent its wage and hour bill to the House of Representatives as a substitute for the Black-Connery bill. The A. F. of L. measure was drafted by the executive council at a special meeting in Washington.

It was introduced in the House by Representative Dockweiler of California, and a strenuous effort was made to have it substituted for the Black-Connery bill.

Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor has received a telegram from President Green of the American Federation of Labor urging that all unions be requested to wire their congressmen to work for the substitution of the Federation's measure.

Introduction of the A. F. of L. bill confused the situation surrounding the pending bill and may result in a legislative tangle that will bar any wage-hour law at the special session.

Chairman Mary Norton of the House Labor Committee told W. C. Hushing, A. F. of L. legislative committeeman, that efforts to substitute the Federation measure would result in such confusion that no wage-hour action could be expected of the present Congress.

"It would be impossible to substitute the A. F. of L. bill by sending the pending bill back to the Labor Committee," she told Hushing.

### Provisions of the Federation Bill

The A. F. of L. bill provides a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a maximum week of forty hours for all industries engaged in interstate commerce. It prohibits the employment of convicts, or of children under 16 years of age.

The employment of each person under conditions prohibited by the law is made a separate offense, punishable by a fine of \$100. Enforcement is left to the Department of Justice, through prosecutions in federal district courts by federal district attorneys.

The bill does not affect higher pay and shorter hours secured by collective bargaining. It exempts transport workers—seamen, railroad men, motor truck and bus operators, etc., and agricultural workers, but puts in this definition:

"Independent contractors and their employees engaged in transporting farm products from farm to market are not persons employed in agriculture."

### No Sectional Exemptions

No geographical exemptions are made, and the first section of the bill expressly says:

"Nothing in this section shall exclude from the operation of Section 2 of this act persons employed in forestry or in the taking of fish, sea food or sponges, or in the tapping or chipping of pine trees for crude gum or the collection or handling of gum spirits of turpentine or gum rosin."

In emergencies, maximum hour provisions will

not apply; but the employer must pay time and a half wages for overtime.

### Bill's Simplicity Praised

"The great advantage in the measure we propose is its straightforward simplicity," said Green. "It carries out in full the letter, the spirit and the objectives of President Roosevelt's recommendations to Congress."

"Its provisions are clear cut. There is no possibility of escaping or twisting out of them by any manner of interpretation. The law stands on its own feet. It is uniform throughout the nation. It requires no administrative board or machinery to make it effective. It provides for quick punishment of any violation."

"We are unalterably opposed to a complex system of wage and hour regulations and their administration by a new federal board, as contemplated by the Black-Connery bill. Labor, industry and the public are fed up with federal boards."

### "Rates Not Oppressive"

"We have had extremely disappointing and disillusioning experiences with the National Labor Relations Board. Nor do we believe that the creation of a federal administrator with district wage boards under him would serve any purpose but to complicate and confuse enforcement of any wage and hour measure."

"The rates we propose would not be oppressive against any industry in any section of the country. No decent employer could object to paying workers \$16 a week for forty hours of labor."

"Enlightened employers will hail such an advance in the sweated industries. It should materially increase purchasing power, provide a stimulus for increased production, reduce unemployment, and prove a boon to the underprivileged groups whose lot the government is anxious to improve."

## Sailors

The case of the schooner Griffiths walked out at San Pedro, causing a three-day tie-up of Pacific Coast lumber vessels, has been settled to the satisfaction of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The dispute arose over claims for "hot meals" pay.

The San Francisco port committee, representing the union and the shipowners, heard the sailors testify as to why they walked off at San Pedro when refused hot lunches and dinners on Sundays.

Harry Lundeborg, sailors' secretary and member of the committee, announced the settlement. He said:

"The sailors charged the owners of the James Griffiths with six violations in refusing to serve the crew hot meals on Sundays and holidays when they were entitled to them. The shipowners admitted the sailors were right in five out of six of the charges. One case is not finished."

"The company was ordered to pay crew members for the meals refused them. Each man is entitled to about \$4."

"The company also was ordered to provide heat and proper living quarters for the crew, after testimony showed steam had been shut off on holidays and Sundays in damp northern ports."

Ralph W. Myers, president of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, said the owners had other matters to be settled by the port committee. Lundeborg said a definite rule was yet to be worked out on the sailors' demand for three hot meals on holidays.

## Conference Suggested Between Labor Leaders And Business Interests

The "Committee of Forty-three," composed of "business and manufacturing leaders of northern California," which was formed last August for the purpose of taking concerted action in labor disputes, has made its first move in local labor matters.

Taking for its text the statement made in the Labor Council by George Kidwell relative to the cost of the recent Foster's strike to both parties, which was printed in last week's Labor Clarion, the committee has sponsored a movement to bring labor representatives and members of the committee into conference. The alleged object is to "study methods of improving labor conditions in San Francisco from the point of view of both the employer and the employee."

In pursuance of this plan invitations identical in text have been sent by the committee to John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Harry Bridges, regional director of the Committee on Industrial Organization. These invitations are signed by A. Crawford Greene, J. W. Howell and W. P. Fuller, Jr.

### "Futility and Waste"

Referring to Kidwell's statement as to "the futility and waste of settling labor controversies by strike," the letter of invitation says "it demonstrates the public injury and interest." It continues:

"We are satisfied that many of our labor disputes grow into strikes because of a mutual lack of confidence and understanding, because of a suspicion of motives and purposes, and because of a conviction on one side that the other will not deal fairly. This is not a basis on which you and we can build. We believe that it is not a basis warranted by the facts as applied to labor as a whole or employers as a whole. We say this with some knowledge of the mistakes made on each side."

"As we see it we need first of all a clear understanding of each other's problems and points of view. Such an understanding can not grow out of legislation; it may not come even from agreements technically acceptable to each side. It must come through contact of one side with the other, through demonstrated honesty and fairness, and finally through confidence."

### Employers' Suggestions

"To bring about this understanding will not be easy; it will take time; but where the alternative is so disastrous to you and to us we believe no plan which offers a possibility of success should be refused."

"We therefore suggest: (1) That the C. I. O. (and the A. F. of L.) appoint a small group, for instance, three, four or five, and that this committee appoint a similar group of the same number; (2) that these two groups meet as a joint committee; (3) that this committee be instructed by you and by us to consider methods of improving labor relations in San Francisco, and to report to you and to us the results of this work and its recommendations, if any; (4) that the committee be given no authority of any kind to bind anyone."

"We believe that this program is worth trying out. We hope it may have your approval, and shall await your reply."



# Let's Make This A Merry Union Label Christmas

While Union Labor continually urges its members and the general consuming public to buy Union Label products at all times, we especially urge them to buy Union Label Christmas gifts this year and thus form the habit of buying Union-Made Merchandise, in addition to demanding Union Services. Many practical and useful gifts can be purchased. We feel confident that the merchandise upon which is displayed the Union emblem will be of such

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JEWELRY  
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NECKTIES  
OVERCOATS  
SHIRTS : SUITS : SHOES  
STOVES  
SUSPENDERS  
TOBACCOS  
UNDERWEAR  
PICTURE FRAMES

Women's Wear  
DRESSES (Silk and Rayon)  
UNDER GARMENTS  
GARTERS  
SHOES  
CORSETS and BRASSIERES

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WORKERS  
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS  
CARPENTERS  
LADIES' GARMENT  
WORKERS  
SHOE WORKERS  
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES  
HATTERS  
JEWELRY WORKERS  
A. F. OF L.  
TOBACCO WORKERS  
CIGAR MAKERS  
ALLIED STOVE CRAFTS

## Ask for These Union Buttons

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CLERKS  
BARTENDERS  
NEWSBOYS  
WAITERS  
WAITRESSES

## Ask for These House Cards

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high quality that the consuming public will continue to buy these products.

Remember, also, that every time a dollar of American money is spent for Union-made goods and Union services it is a vote for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions for the unorganized worker as well as the members of labor unions. Whenever Union Labor obtains higher standards it is immediately reflected in the pocketbooks of every worker in America.

The demand for Union-made Merchandise and Union Services will keep our money in America. It will increase employment. It will raise wages. It will better the conditions of every worker. It will in-

crease purchasing power. It will reduce taxation for relief purposes. In general, it will bring more permanent prosperity to America. The Union Label, the Union House or Shop Card, and the Union Button act as a continual protest against unfair conditions—and one does not have to face tear gas or machine guns when demanding these emblems. The union insignia is the customer's best guarantee when seeking to avoid patronizing concerns which insist upon long hours, unfair working conditions, low wages and employment of children. Demand for the Union emblem is a just and due acknowledgment to the fairness of those employers who employ Union Labor.

Women in the homes of members of Union Labor are estimated to have a combined purchasing power of over six billions of dollars annually. If this vast sum were spent only for Union-made products and Union services it would be the greatest stimulus to organizing non-union concerns that the American Federation of Labor has witnessed in years. Men and women: "Let's make this a Merry Union Label Christmas."

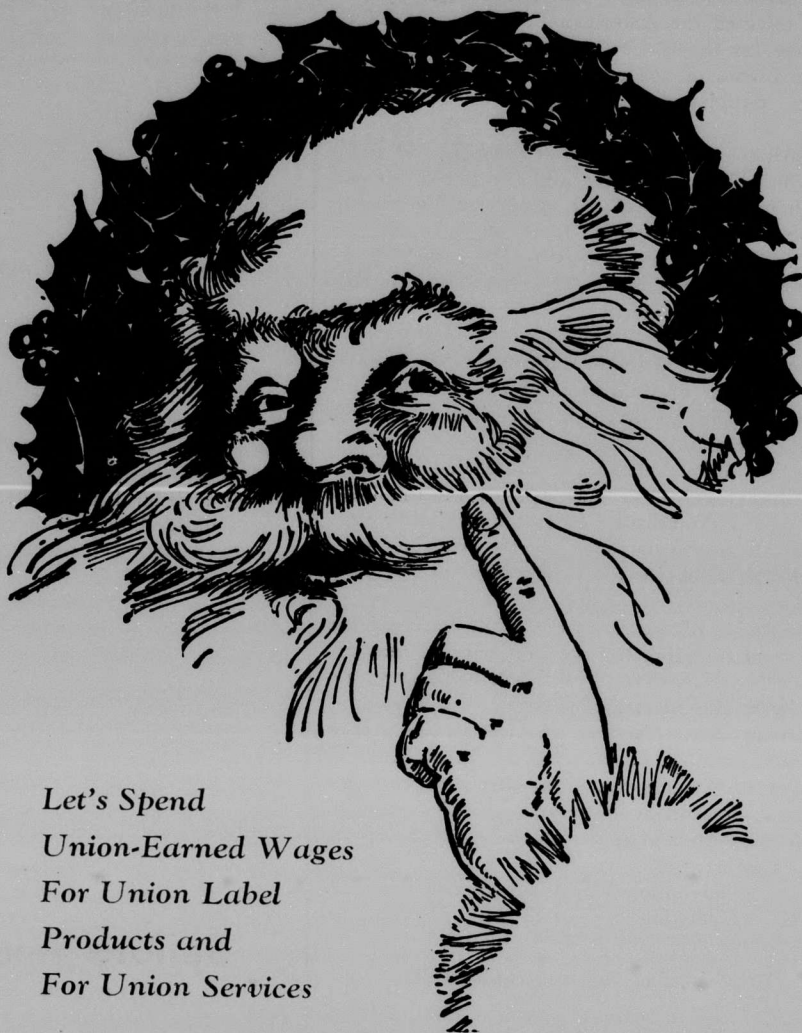
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## Agricultural Workers Launch National Council

With representatives of more than 75,000 American Federation of Labor members of various unions in the agricultural industry as a nucleus, the National Council of Agricultural Workers, authorized by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., was formed in San Jose last Sunday.

By vote of the delegates present from all parts of California, the National Council of Agricultural Workers supersedes the original California State Council of Cannery Workers. It now includes, or will shortly, representatives of all the field workers, shed workers, cannery workers, dried fruit and nut packers, winery workers and other groups dependent on various branches of the agricultural and horticultural industries for employment.

### Officers of the Council

Charles W. Real of Oakland, Alameda County vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, was named as president of the Council. Romeo F. Vatuone of San Jose, Santa Clara County Cannery Workers' Union No. 20852, is first vice-president; Harry H. Pacheco of San Jose, financial secretary-treasurer; and Theresa De Costa, Sacramento, recording secretary.

Additional members of the executive council were chosen from various unions in all branches of the industry throughout the state, as follows: L. T. Brigante, San Francisco; Frank B. Crane, Marysville; W. M. Dunn, Sacramento; Catherine Elliott, Rio Vista; Ray Fitsimones, Hayward; Gerald C. Henry, Oakland; Frank Grecco, Richmond; Lena Lema, Stockton; Charles Carter, San Francisco; Sarah Bose, Modesto, and Roland Clarke, Santa Maria.

The next meeting of the National Council will be held in Oakland in January, the delegates decided.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who has been active in the formation of the National Council under orders from President Green, addressed the delegates on a number of important matters incident to the organization.

Vandeleur repeated previous warnings as to the seriousness of the situation in the prune industry due to an unmarketable surplus, and urged all members of union labor to take an active part in aiding in the disposition of the surplus for the benefit of labor and business in general.

### Criticism for N.L.R.B.

Considerable criticism of the National Labor Relations Board and its representatives in activities favoring C. I. O. organizations developed at the meeting.

Delegates of the various unions were made a committee of the whole, along with the executive boards of their unions, to assemble data in the various branches of the industry to be used in negotiations with employers next year.

Numerous routine matters and unification of ac-

tivities were discussed. Following the meeting the delegates were guests of Cannery Workers' Union No. 20852, San Jose, at dinner.

"Judging from the inquiries we have had from cannery and other agricultural groups in various states, there is no question about the interest in the National Council," Vandeleur said. "We will proceed cautiously and in accordance with instructions of the American Federation of Labor, and ultimately the National Council may be turned into a national union of agricultural workers, embracing every worker who is dependent, directly or indirectly, on products of the soil for employment."

### FORD PLANT TO REOPEN

The Ford assembly plant at Richmond, closed since September, will reopen before Christmas, Clarence A. Bullwinkel, plant manager, has announced. Maintenance men have already been called to work and production will start as soon as materials arrive, he stated. Bullwinkel further announced that employment would be by summons only and that none would be hired at the plant.

## Meeting of "Big Four" Contributed to Peace

Seven weeks of peace negotiations have contributed, "at least in a small way," toward facilitating agreement between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, President Green of the Federation said following conferences on two days in which he and George M. Harrison met with John L. Lewis and Philip Murray of the C. I. O.

The conferences have clarified issues which have split labor into two factions, Green added.

Green said, however, that no further recommendations for peace would be made by the A. F. of L. when peace committees from each faction reconvene December 21 to hear reports on the face-to-face conferences of labor's "big four."

The Federation will continue organization efforts on a broad front, President Green said.

A report on the conferences of Green, Lewis, Murray and Harrison was made to the A. F. of L. executive council, in special meeting in Washington to draft a wages and hours bill.

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## Bakery Wagon Drivers And Employers Disagree

Possibility that a strike of several hundred bakery wagon drivers may result from a controversy which has arisen over the method of selection of a chairman of the arbitration board to pass upon demands made by the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union upon the California Bakers' Association for higher wages and improved working conditions was indicated this week.

A proposal by the union that the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board nominate a panel from which a chairman would be selected was rejected by the employers' association. The union also refused to accept a proposal of the employers, presenting a panel of eleven names, from which the union was to strike out three and the employers three more. From the remaining five the chairman would be selected by lottery.

The demands of the union are for 50 cents a day wage increase, two weeks' vacation with pay for drivers, a thirty-five-hour week instead of forty-hour week at same wages for inside workers. George Kidwell, secretary of the union, declared a number of smaller baking establishments had announced their willingness to agree to demands.

As the result of an employers' proposal, the board of arbitration would not have power to reduce wages or lessen the existing rights of employees, and consequently any revisions through arbitration would benefit employees, according to a representative of the employers.

### POLICE ACTIVITY AT FORD PLANT

Detroit police arrested sixty members of the United Automobile Workers of America for passing out copies of the "United Automobile Worker" at the gates of the Ford plant. The charge was "obstructing traffic." No violence was used and all arrested persons were released on their own recognizance.

## Attention, Secretaries!

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1937

## Business and Labor

"The problem of eliminating strikes and labor disputes entailing huge costs to employers and employees alike" is one that has engaged the thought and study of real labor leaders for generations. It is little nearer solution than it was when labor undertook to organize for its own protection and advancement.

This does not necessarily mean that the problem is insoluble; but it is indication that its solution must be attended by great care and deep study on the part of those who undertake it. It must not be undertaken in the belief that strikes with their heavy cost are an unmitigated evil. The belief that strikes are invariably "futile" is not entertained by those who have watched the progress of labor in the last half century and more.

That strikes are frequently entered into before exhausting every possibility of mediation and conference can not be gainsaid. And often it has been found that strikes have not by any means attained their objectives.

Labor is no more in favor of strikes than peaceful citizens of a nation favor war. But sometimes war is preferable to tyranny and oppression. A labor union that would endure ills rather than fight to abolish them would be comparable to a nation that would submit to invasion without a struggle. As a nation such an attitude would invite further ills and make of it a nonentity.

In its invitation to local labor leaders to meet in conference with business and manufacturing leaders the Committee of Forty-three says that "many of our labor disputes grow into strikes because of a mutual lack of confidence and misunderstanding, because of a suspicion of motives and purposes." One of the first questions to be considered in the discussion of the invitation is whether the make-up of this self-appointed committee is such as to warrant the "confidence and understanding" of labor.

Another question that should receive the close study of the San Francisco Labor Council before extending its approval to the invitation to sit down with the "business and manufacturing leaders" should be the advisability of engaging to discuss questions of the nature proposed with representatives of a so-called labor movement whose object is the disruption of trade unionism as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor.

The country wants the undistributed profits tax repealed! How do we know? Because "the National Industrial Conference Board reported that 258 out of 360 corporations" have said that the tax was harmful. If a poll were taken on the repeal of the sales tax it would show that the vote was unanimous, if it left out of consideration the big taxpayers and corporations who favored it as a means of lowering their property taxes.

## Goal of C. I. O. "Unity" Move

The hypocrisy of the communist and C. I. O. propaganda for "unity" in the labor movement was never better exemplified than in the following article from a Labor exchange. "Unity" means, according to the poorly concealed objective of the communists, "unity" under the red flag of the Communist party, and any attempt to mislead trade unionists with the slogan of "unity" should be too apparent to need further debate. The article is as follows:

"It is high time that we looked this thing called 'unity' squarely in the face.

"Unity means to unite—to join together. As applied to organized labor, it means to pool the power of scattered or relatively weak units along lines of greater solidarity and singleness of purpose. No intelligent union man can object to a program like that.

"But does the C. I. O., in shouting 'unity,' have anything of the sort in mind? Actions speak louder than words. A careful analysis of recent C. I. O. activities tells the whole story.

"In the beginning the C. I. O. agreed to confine its efforts to the mass production industries. The C. I. O. pledged itself not to destroy established unions but to build new unions.

"That pledge has been broken.

"Look at the record of the C. I. O. here on the Pacific Coast. Men like Bridges and Schmidt did very good work for labor unionism when they started out. But since the C. I. O. program was adopted, the Lewis-Browder outfit has worked consistently to establish dual unions, to raid jurisdiction of rival unions and to wreck all organizations which cannot be controlled or captured. This applies to the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, as well as every A. F. of L. and independent union that stands in the way.

"Kick out Vandeleur and put in Bridges, kick out Lundeberg and put in the East Coast communist, Curran, in his place; kick out Kucin in favor of Comrade Schmidt or Comrade Stack; kick out the elected officials of every legitimate union on the West Coast and put in such pathetic incapables as Shoemaker, Brown and Goldblatt.

"This is the C. I. O. 'unity'—to attempt to displace the legitimate labor organizations of the entire country with the communist-controlled outfit of John L. Lewis and Earl Browder.

"American Labor has had about enough of this sort of nonsense."

## A Lesson in Economics

Organized labor's argument that higher wages are the cure for the farm and industrial recovery problems finds remarkable confirmation in a report issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

The report said that in 1935 and 1936 the bureau's representatives rang doorbells in six Middle Western states and asked each family to tell its annual income and the way it spent the money.

Afterward the "wage-earning" families were divided into income groups between \$250 and \$2500 a year, and the following results appeared:

The lowest income families spent an average of \$180 a year for food, while the highest-wage families averaged \$539 a year for food.

The average money spent by the families for clothes went up from a pitiable \$25 a year to \$186, and money spent on the family automobile rose from an average of \$14 a year at the bottom of the income scale to \$315 at the top.

In other words, if the incomes of the poorest families had been raised to a comfortable wage of \$2500 a year they would have spent three times as much as they did on food, nearly eight times as much on clothes, and twenty times as much on automobiles.

That would have been good news for the farmers, clothing and car manufacturers, and the unemployed who would have been put to work.

## More and Better Sales Taxes!

A news item in the morning newspapers of Tuesday last was as follows:

"A resolution advocating the financing of old-age pensions with sales tax funds . . . was adopted by the Board of Supervisors yesterday without argument.

"Board President Shannon explained that the state sales tax had brought in more money than needed for support of schools. The resolution was a mere recommendation to the state. Adoption of the principle by the state would relieve local taxpayers, from whose funds a fourth of the old-age pension costs in the county comes."

Is there to be no end to this mania for sales taxes? No sooner has the state become accustomed to paying one sales tax than another is proposed. Already the burden on the worker is unbearable while the big property holder finds his responsibility to the state and local governments being constantly reduced.

Does Mr. Shannon realize that the only object of the sales tax is to reduce the taxes on the "haves" while piling further impositions on the "have-nots"?

One of these days the workers of the State of California and the City of San Francisco will rise in their might and relegate to obscurity the short-sighted politicians and other office holders who can see no source of public revenue than the meager pay envelope of the worker.

## "Wage Dividend" Plan Proposed

Frank E. Gannett, publisher of a string of daily newspapers, makes a suggestion sure to interest wage and salary workers.

He proposes that companies which give "wage dividends" to workers have their taxes lightened.

"Instead of taxing companies for not distributing all their profits to stockholders," he recently said, "I would give additional tax relief to those companies that distribute profits to their employees. It would be easy to devise an incentive of this sort which would encourage companies to give workers a wage dividend, thus increasing their purchasing power."

To meet objections of labor that corporations often pay bonuses in an attempt to stall off demands for more pay, Gannett proposes that a workers' representative sit on the board of directors. This representative would know the financial condition of the company and would see that as large a share of the earnings was paid out as was consistent with sound business practice.

Labor has taken no stand on the plan and, of course, will not until it has thoroughly studied it. It seems at least to call for consideration by all working to increase labor's income and national ability to purchase.

## Add High Cost of Living

Ruth Brindze, in "The Nation," gives the following quotation from trade journals of last winter:

"The Associated Bakers of California revised wholesale prices of bread and rolls upward on February 21, with higher prices on hearth bread effective March 1. Wholesale bakers are not to solicit the trade of competitors for thirty days, and in the case of hearth bread not for sixty days. Prices for pies, cakes, cookies, doughnuts and coffee cakes are being adjusted but have not been definitely settled. Retail bakers have made a general raise of 15 per cent on all their products."

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this trade notice is the calm confidence of the Associated Bakers—that is, bakery owners—of California that they can put prices precisely where they etcetera please. And they've had experience.



## Brief Observations

A prominent Brazilian fascist says that the common people are too stupid to be allowed to vote. But no common people have been stupid enough to vote for fascism, except under compulsion.

The frantic effort to untax wealth means putting more burdens on the poor through a sales tax. Only one of those trying this, Bailey of North Carolina, has admitted the fact—but one is plenty.

The aluminum trust will be prosecuted in a court selected by the government, not by the trust. Somebody should get Andy Mellon on the ouija board, and ask him about this. His comments ought to be interesting.

German parents who fail to teach their children that the Nazi regime is God and that Hitler is its prophet are having their children taken away from them by the Nazi courts. How long can a country remain civilized under a rule like that?

"The United States," says Smedley D. Butler, retired major general of marines, "has no business in China. The gunboat Panay was in China to protect oil tankers, wasn't it? Well, it didn't protect them, did it? Then we might as well bring the soldiers and sailors back home."

The Emancipation Proclamation was supposed to go into effect January 1, 1863. But in November, 1937, Governor Leche of Louisiana ordered the National Guard to transport 5000 negro workers to the sugar cane districts of that state to save the sugar crop from frost.

A Johannesburg, South Africa, dispatch states that South Africa is faced with a critical shortage of unskilled labor. A survey reveals that farmers in many parts of the country have been forced to suspend operations because of lack of native labor. Even the mining industry is suffering from a labor shortage.

A nine-plank "platform for American Industry" adopted by the gathering called by the National Association of Manufacturers is as full of weasel words as the come-on talk of a green goods salesman. Through the fog, however, it can be seen that if employers can form company unions and sue strikers for damages business will go ahead.

A design for a knitting machine capable of producing twenty-six pairs of full-fashioned women's hose in a single operation has been registered with the United States Patent Office. The machine repeats indefinitely after being started, without further attention, the inventor said. Only one manual process is required—the final sewing up of the seam.

Reports from Washington say that state, navy and war department officials think the United States has gone as far as it can go in demonstrating that it meticulously observes and respects treaty obligations. The next step, these officials say, is to demand that other nations abide by treaty obligations and to back that demand by a show of force.

The Supreme Court is giving some 5 to 4 decisions of a new sort—Hughes, Brandeis, Stone, Cardozo and Black on the winning liberal side; Roberts back where he started with the unterrified reactionaries, Butler, Sutherland and McReynolds. If this goes on much longer papers like the "Herald-Tribune" and the New York "Times" will be criticising the Supreme Court.

The United States has thirty-seven vessels, including the heavy cruiser Augusta, and approximately 4000 marines and army men in the Orient.

The main Asiatic fleet is composed of the Augusta and four gunboats—the Asheville, Isabel, Sacramento and Tulsa. The Yangtze patrol is composed of five gunboats. They are the U. S. S. Guam, Luzon, Monocacy, Oahu and Tutuila. The Panay belonged to this patrol.

A United States gunboat in the Yangtze Kiang River has been sunk by the Japanese, entailing the death of one seaman. If it be asked what it was doing in that particular Chinese river the answer would in all probability be that it was protecting the property of American corporations. What would we say to the presence of a fleet of Japanese war vessels in the Bay of San Francisco to protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals? The United States is neutral in the "undeclared" war between Chinese and Japanese. Why not bring American troops and warships home?

A Stockholm dispatch says the Swedish Newspaper Employers' Association, with a membership representing 207 dailies, has concluded a labor peace agreement with the Swedish Typographers' Union, to last nine years. The agreement stipulates that there shall be no lockouts, strikes or boycotts. Collective agreements may be concluded for at least one year at a time, and in event of failure to arrive at a mutual agreement, any disputed question, including that of wages, shall be settled bindingly by an arbitration commission of three persons. Workers of 23 years of age and over who have served for four years will have a summer holiday of two weeks and a winter holiday of one week, both at full pay.

## President for Life

The International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, at its fifteenth convention held at Chicago, Ill., paid the greatest honor at its command in re-electing International President Joseph A. Mullaney for a life term.

The nomination of Mullaney was seconded by each individual delegate to the convention, in behalf of the locals they represented, and on request were so recorded in the convention proceedings.

President Mullaney, who has been thus so significantly honored by the international union of which he has been chief executive for many years, has been vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor since 1912, now serving for his twenty-sixth year continuously in that office.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

## World Events Reviewed

L. L. N. S.

When the peace of the world is threatened by three nations, which are actually waging war in two countries, it is wise for all Americans and especially for American wage earners to get a few facts firmly in mind. This is a plain recital of some of those facts.

One group of these facts American labor knows already, but it will do no harm to set them down. The three threatening powers are Japan, Italy and Germany.

These three countries claim that they must have "colonies" to get raw materials, and to furnish an outlet for their surplus population. Facts prove both claims false.

Only two important raw materials, tin and rubber, are produced in large quantities in colonial regions. Only 3.7 per cent of the oil, 3.4 per cent of the iron ore, 2.5 per cent of the cotton, 2.3 per cent of the wool, 1.5 per cent of the zinc, and 0.3 per cent of the coal of the world come from colonies.

\* \* \*

The outlet for surplus population plea is equally false. Before the world war there were about 22,000 Germans in all German colonies—less than the number living in Paris. Italy has held Eritrea, which borders on Ethiopia, for forty years, and only 2000 Italians live there. Japan seized Manchuria as a "colony." At the last figures 430,000 Japanese, including soldiers and officials, were in Manchuria—and more than 23,000,000 Chinese.

These nations are not seeking colonies where their people can settle. They are seeking empire—regions in which subject peoples can be made to work for nothing, and where, though only in China, coal may be had without paying for it.

\* \* \*

In the last few months the national wealth, measured by stock market indications, has dropped several billion dollars. Why?

What are the sources of national wealth? No modest man would pretend to list all the sources at once, but a rough approximation is easy. National wealth depends on natural resources, on machinery and known methods for using those resources, on the numbers and working capacity of the people, and on peace.

How well is America equipped with those bases for national wealth?

She is the most fortunate country on earth. She has half the world's coal and oil, enormous deposits of iron and lesser ones of other metals, much timber, despite ruthless destruction; vast areas of rich soil in spite of depletion. She has more developed horsepower than all the rest of the world, square miles of machines, regiments of skilled engineers, hosts of capable and willing workers.

Has there been any failure of these bases of national wealth in the last few months?

To ask that question is to answer it. There has been no such failure.

Then why the slump? Why are men made idle while they and other men need the fruits of their work?

## Not Ruined by "New Deal"

Net profits of 265 leading industrial corporations increased from \$834,600,000 in the first nine months of 1936 to \$1,080,106,000 in the same period of 1937, a rise of 29 per cent.

Those figures scarcely fit into the picture of "business ruin" now being featured in Wall Street propaganda, but they are published by the National City Bank of New York, an authoritative Wall Street spokesman.

The bank also points out that, after paying interest on their bonds these same industrial corporations paid average profits of 10 per cent on their stock in the 1936 period, and 13 per cent in 1937.—"Labor."



## Sensational Charges Made in Suit Filed by Former I. L. A. Official

A suit charging conspiracy against a long list of defendants, in which damages in the sum of \$5,100,000 are claimed, was filed in the Superior Court last week by Ivan Francis Cox, deposed secretary-treasurer of International Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79.

As recompense for his removal from office under false charges that he was short \$774 in his accounts Cox demands \$100,000, and for "felonious and treasonable conspiracy" he asks \$5,000,000, which is to go to the state.

In addition to naming a numerous group of individuals, the complaint gave details of an alleged communist plot to dominate the Pacific Coast, reaching into California schools, utilities, government offices and the motion picture industry.

### Partial List of "Conspirators"

The complaint names as conspirators and communists the Thirteenth district of the Communist party and its organizer, William Schneiderman, Harry Bridges, Henry Schmidt, John Shoemaker, Peter Brown and Ernest Harris, officials of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; Mrs. Alice Rosseter, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, and Bertram Edises, board attorney; Aubrey Grossman, Richard Gladstein, Ben Margolis and George Anderson, C. I. O. attorneys; Haakon M. Chevalier, professor of French at the University of California; Bernard E. Witkin, attorney and secretary to Justice Langdon of the California State Supreme Court, and

Frederic March, the motion picture actor, and 2500 "John Does" and 2500 "Jane Does."

"Felonious and treasonable conspiracy of the defendants in causing innumerable strikes and acts of violence, murder and sabotage, and defamation of the plaintiff's character and loss of the right to earn a livelihood" constitute the basis of the suit.

Mrs. Rosseter is charged in the complaint with being a member of the Communist party at large and with being committed to the policy of aiding the C. I. O., "which is under the absolute domination of the Communist party in California, Oregon and Washington."

### Involves Secretary of Labor

Harry Bridges, according to Cox, was elected a member of the Communist National Executive Committee at a meeting in March in New York; that he acted as a strikebreaker in Seattle in 1921; and his illegal presence within the country is with "the assent and consent of Madame Secretary of Labor Perkins."

The complaint of Cox also makes some sensational charges relating to the disappearance of John E. Hogan, chief dispatcher of I. L. A. 38-70, and also names several noted movie actors as communists. Numerous organizations and their sponsors, including many prominent Californians, were also listed by Cox as under communist control.

### DOCK STRIKE SETTLED

A strike of longshoremen which tied up a terminal in Baltimore since mid-November and spread to Boston, Providence and Philadelphia was settled Thursday of last week. The men returned to work.

## Adopts Early Closing

Oakland's City Council, by a vote of 8 to 1, last week adopted the early closing ordinance for grocery stores which has been the subject of much controversy.

The ordinance is not to become effective until January 29, since it is expected the State Supreme Court will have decided by then constitutionality of an identical closing ordinance in Tulare.

Largest crowd of spectators to jam the council chambers in a decade turned out for the session. Sherwood Swan of the Retail Merchants' Association and Russell Nathan of the Retail Food Clerks' Union appeared in behalf of the ordinance and Judge E. L. Maxwell, representing the civic affairs committee of the Oakland Civic Center, appeared against it.

Under the ordinance stores would be open from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. week days and be closed all day Sundays and holidays.

## Upholsterers Have Not Affiliated With C. I. O.

Emphatic denial that the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America had decided to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization was made by President Sal B. Hoffmann of the union, in commenting on reports in connection with the C. I. O. "unity conference" of furniture workers' organizations recently held in Washington, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

President Hoffmann said:

"The 'Daily Worker' in its issue of November 30, in its report on the conference, carries the following paragraph: 'One of the significant aspects of the conference is that an important A. F. of L. International with 36,000 members, the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International, decided to affiliate with the C. I. O. in the interest of unity.'

"This statement is absolutely at variance with the facts. Our International has made no decision to affiliate with the C. I. O. for the reason that no representative or representatives of our international union or any of our local unions who were present at the Washington conference had any authority to make any decision committing our international union either for or against affiliation.

"Any decision on the part of the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union on the question of affiliation can be arrived at only after a referendum vote of the membership of the international union.

"I desire to emphasize as strongly as possible that our international union is a democratic organization governed constitutionally by the will of the majority of its members. The personal opinions, feelings and sympathies, one way or the other, on the part of any international officer, no matter how or where expressed, therefore can not and must not be construed as a decision. The same applies to individual officers of local unions and to individual members of local unions. Any decision on this very serious question will, if made, be arrived at constitutionally, as stated heretofore. In the meantime there is no decision of any kind, and any statements to the contrary are without basis of fact."

### TAXI DRIVERS SIGN PACT

With the State Division of Labor acting as mediator, a taxi drivers' strike of possible serious consequences was avoided in South Bend, Ind., when two leading concerns, the De Luxe and South Bend companies, signed agreements with the Taxicab Drivers' Union.

### DEFEAT C. I. O. SET-UP

Employees of the Master Electric Company in Dayton, Ohio, beat down highly-ballyhooed attempts of a C. I. O. set-up to be named as collective bargaining agent for these workers. In an employee election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, the several A. F. of L. locals in the big plant won decisively, the National Labor Relations Board having so certified.

Let's make it a Merry Union Label Christmas!

# MARIN-DELL MILK

100% UNION

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EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8.9

**EVERYTHING  
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## Depression Record of Du Ponts Promises No Three Million New Jobs

By GEORGE L. KNAPP (I. L. N. S.)

Lammot du Pont, speaking for the (more or less) famous "Gunpowder Clan," says that "industry" will put 3,000,000 men to work if labor will be good and the "new deal" will reduce taxes and stop passing laws.

"The labor situation must be stabilized," he says, and puts strikes among the things that must be abolished. "The legal rules under which it (industry) must operate should be stabilized immediately. As long as the law-making mills grind, the fog of uncertainty mocks the industrial planner." And the tax scale, he adds, "stands like a wall in the path of industrial expansion."

Put in plain words, the passages quoted mean that labor must be content with what "industry" chooses to give it; and that Congress must adjourn permanently—of course after repealing taxes on wealth.

### Prosperity Promised If—

Put still more plainly, Mr. du Pont says that in return for no taxes, no regulation and no labor demands, "industry" will make America prosperous.

Hitler has hardly asked for more.

Lammot du Pont can hardly object if labor looks around to see what likelihood there is that "industry" would deliver prosperity if it got the rather large list of favors which he proposes. It is not necessary to look far. In 1929, the "regulation" of industry had sunk pretty close to zero; strikes were very few; taxes on wealth were very low—the highest surtax on huge incomes was 20 per cent; and the surpluses or undistributed profits of corporations were not taxed at all. Congress was in session, to be sure; but chiefly to pass a tariff bill at the strong demand of "industry."

### What Record Shows

Under these most favoring circumstances, what did "industry" do in 1929 and the next few years to give the land prosperity?

Take first—since a du Pont is talking—the corporation of E. I. du Pont de Nemours.

At the close of 1929 this company had surplus and reserves of \$211,814,523, and gave the number of its employees rather vaguely as 35,000.

At the close of 1932 the du Pont surplus and reserves had grown to \$261,369,373; but the number of its employees, still vaguely given, was 28,000. It did not say or give any indication how many of these were on part time.

Take next General Motors Corporation, controlled by the du Ponts.

### Big G. M. Employment Drop

At the close of 1929 the surplus and reserves of General Motors were \$577,988,815, and its average number of employees during the year was 233,286. Its payroll that year was \$389,517,783.

At the close of 1932 the surplus and reserves of General Motors were \$419,631,074, and the average number of its employees for the year was 116,152. Its payroll that year was \$143,255,070. By comparing this with the figures for 1929 you may know that either a lot of G. M. employment in 1932 was

part time, or that wages had been cut drastically. (It should be said here that the reserves of G. M. stated here are only the depreciation and contingency reserves. There were several other reserves, which were not counted.)

### Record Belies Promise

Is there anything in this record to indicate that Lammot du Pont, or his family or his associates, could—or would—make good on his promise of 3,000,000 jobs, if he got his own way?

From 1929 to 1932 the surplus and reserves of the du Pont company increased 23.6 per cent, while their employment, making no allowance for part time, decreased 20 per cent.

From 1929 to 1932 the surplus and reserves of the du Pont controlled General Motors dropped 29 per cent. But the employment of General Motors dropped in the same time a little over 50 per cent and their payrolls more than 63 per cent.

### Big Reserves Made No Jobs

Mr. du Pont and his ilk had privileges and power in 1929 which one hopes they never will have again. Their personal power at the White House was so great that the head of the clan in Delaware refused to take a prominent part in Mr. Hoover's "emergency relief" until he had been assured that income taxes would not be raised. Their companies had enormous reserves and surpluses. Yet the biggest of these companies, General Motors, discharged 117,134 men in the first three years of the depression, though it still had more than \$419,000,000 of liquid capital available for work.

Washington, D. C.

## Resolutions

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council on Friday, December 10, 1937

Whereas, The brutal murder of P. J. Corcoran, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Minneapolis, was a blow at the labor movement of that city, as well as the general labor movement throughout the United States; and

Whereas, The Teamsters' Joint Council of Minneapolis has offered a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the assassin or assassins; and

Whereas, In order to protect the labor movement and its chosen officers from a terroristic murder campaign the most relentless efforts must be made to bring the assassins to deserved punishment; and

Whereas, An attempt is being made to attribute the murder of Corcoran to forces inside the labor movement, and to besmirch trade unions with the accusation that "gangsterism and racketeering" inside labor's ranks is responsible for this murder, and this constitutes a foul slander on the bona fide labor movement and its martyred officers and shields the real murderers and dark forces behind them; and

Whereas, The daily press controlled by the em-

ployers and the "Daily Worker" published by the Communist party have joined in a campaign to smear and discredit the martyred Corcoran and the trade union movement, with the charge that his assassination was caused by "racketeering and gangsterism" in the trade unions; and

Whereas, These same forces are active on the Pacific Coast in a like attempt to besmirch the bona fide labor movement, and are joining with the capitalist press in charges of "A. F. of L. and gangster plot" whenever any legitimate conflict arises within the labor movement; and

Whereas, These same forces recently issued public statements attempting to link the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in a plot with the shipowners to throw 35,000 men out of work, and in another statement charged that "A. F. of L. forces within the organized labor movement" were participating in a plot on the life of a well-known West Coast C. I. O. director, and that this plot originated in Minneapolis, and have repeatedly made false charges against the organized labor movement that "gangsters," "goon squads," etc., were ruling the organized labor movement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn such tactics by this irresponsible element as splitting and discrediting the labor movement and call for a full concentration of all efforts to expose these anti-labor elements within the labor movement for what they are: union-busting, boss-collaborationists who are out to discredit and wreck the bona fide labor movement.

### WILL OPPOSE McADOO

Sheridan Downey announced this week that he would run against Senator McAdoo in the August primaries for the Democratic nomination for United States senator. In 1934 Downey received more than a million votes for lieutenant-governor.

## Union Men, Attention

Borrow \$5 to \$100 on your simple signature only; just a steady job required—no security whatever asked—no salary assignments, your Union card establishes both your identity and responsibility. Special rates and service to staunch union men. No payments during strikes, lockouts, and seasonal unemployment. Small, quick, confidential loans till next payday to either husband or wife on just their signature. Simple as signing a check. Application reviewed and loan granted in 5 minutes, while you wait—utmost privacy—absolutely no relatives, friends, bosses, or personnel departments phoned or contacted.

### NO CO-SIGNERS

**Joe Clause & Co.**

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612 HOBART BLDG.

Oakland Office: 1706 Franklin Street

"The Company that tries not to refuse any union man a loan."

Also Furniture and Auto Loans

## "Cameron" Broadcloth SHIRTS

Here they are, men! Sanforized shrunk fine quality broadcloth with non-wilt collars and 2 pockets. Sun-proof white, blue, tan and grey. All sizes. Union made!

**\$2**

**HALE BROS.**

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**Lachman Bros.**

One of America's Largest Homefurnishers  
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**HOMEFURNISHING SALE**

Storewide! Sensational Values!

Every type of homefurnishings included—from the finest procurable to the least expensive—all of the dependable quality which for 42 years has made Lachman Bros. famous for values.

Liberal Terms and Trade-In Allowances



## Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS  
President Typographical Union No. 21

The next regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, Sunday, December 19. The meeting will be called to order at 1 p. m. The importance of the business to be considered by this meeting should command the attendance of every member.

"Fifty Years After"—the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell, Sr., was an occasion long to be remembered. Starting Friday, December 3, the festivities continued unabated until midnight Wednesday, December 8. A round of dinners and receptions kept the couple gay and happy. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell was a veritable conservatory of rare and beautiful blooms, and innumerable beautiful gifts added to the "golden" display. In due time Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will acknowledge the kindnesses of their myriads of friends. It requires some time to get one's "feet on the ground," as it were, after a celebration of this kind.

Announcement has been received of the death last week in Los Angeles of the widow of the late Frank Mitchell, who for years was employed in the ad department of the "Morning Call" and its successor, the "Call-Post." While details are lacking, it is understood the body of Mrs. Mitchell was interred in a Los Angeles cemetery.

Announcement is made by Publisher Stahlman of the Nashville "Banner" that a contract has been signed between that paper and the Typographical Union. For the past eight years the publication has been non-union, and the agreement is regarded as an outstanding victory for union labor. The contract was negotiated by Representatives Clyde Mills and Dowell Patterson of the I. T. U. and President Robert Cuthbert of the Nashville union. Following a recent business arrangement the "Banner" and the "Tennessean" of Nashville formed a corporation as an agency charged solely with the production of the two newspapers. Under the new set-up the "Banner" will discontinue its Sunday edition and the "Tennessean" will cease publication of its afternoon paper. The corporation will have charge of the advertising, circulation and mechanical processes of both papers.



**San Francisco  
JOINT COUNCIL  
of  
TEAMSTERS**

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SECRETARY - W. M. A. CONNOLLY  
Office, 103 Labor Temple  
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Union of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America

Both concerns, however, will preserve their identities and be free in news and editorial authority from each other. It is understood that twenty-nine of the employees laid off by the "Tennessean" were given priority on the "Banner" over any of its former non-union employees should the latter be accepted into membership by Nashville union; also that some thirty of the non-union former "Banner" employees will now be out of jobs. James G. Stahlman, publisher of the "Banner," is the president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Word comes from Omaha of the death of Theodore W. McCullough, who for many years was one of the delegates of the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor. Deceased was 76 years of age, a former assistant editor of the Omaha "Bee-News," and since the suspension of the latter publication a member of the "World-Herald" staff in that city. He was widely known among the older generation of I. T. U. members, particularly in the Missouri River cities. His brother, Ralph, former secretary of Seattle Union, recently passed away in the latter city.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Dave (Cliff) Hooper, now a resident at the Union Printers' Home, forwarded a very interesting letter to his chapel mates. Cliff states that his condition is somewhat improved and that he thinks the Home a grand place. He mentions former chapel members Tony Pastor, Dave Hanna and Dennis Gallagher. Hanna, according to the letter, is not showing much improvement, and Gallagher is anything but a well man.

The members of this chapel have made it possible for residents of the Home from the chapel to have a little extra Christmas cheer. The writer thinks it a most gracious gesture in that during the past year they have been called upon for various worthy causes, and while not wishing to publicly advertise the chapel's charity deeds (other chapels and individuals of the union do the same kind of work) it does show that the printerman is not the hardboiled individual he thinks he is. He is concerned with his fellows' welfare.

Jim Kennard threatens to pull his slip and go into the practice of dentistry. To prove his knowledge of the tooth pulling vocation, he managed to extract a molar from the mouth of Mickey McDermott with the old-fashioned but time-proved method—attaching a string to the tooth and yanking. We would like to know why Ralph McIntosh

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Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

stood by the patient with a cold chisel and hammer.

This fellow Selig Olcovich is consistent. He has been getting in the public prints via the contract bridge columns regularly.

Fred McCallum is going to patent his name. He is getting tired of a certain "contract" player using his name when playing. This gent generally wins with Fred's name on his score card. The payoff is that McCallum can't win with his own name while others are successful.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Participating in a round of gayety, working overtime, collecting for pools and other affairs and other activities have kept this correspondent so busy there hasn't been time to inform the uninformed of the activities of members of this chapel.

First consideration at this time of the year, when all think kindly of the Prince of Peace, is the movement on foot to aid and assist a worthy person. Quite a number of the active members of the union are donating a mite to brighten the declining years of Mrs. Mary B. Heller, the widowed mother of the late Ross Heller, ex-foreman of the "Bulletin." We are informed Bill Clement of the "News" is the recipient of donations. See Bill and you won't waste your money. Your donation might prove of great value to you. An honorary member of "Shopping News" chapel donated a "pedro."

An extremely busy spell for ten days was the attraction for V. W. Lotti, Ray Collier, W. D. Montague, T. S. Watkins, Charles Moreno, L. L. Sheveland and J. J. McLaughlin. 'Most everybody got in full time and overtime. This week, however, the proverbial bottom drops out of the barrel and all overtime is either laid off or assimilated according to law.

Through one of the chapel's members comes word from the Home of the welfare of some of 21's representatives. Louis Ruben tops the list with the best story of the year. He isn't exactly complainin', but "he can't tie his shoe laces without considerable effort." Well, when one reaches 165 pounds and embonpoint develops, it's pretty hard to even see the tips of one's shoes. Last Tuesday the chapel received a Christmas card, the first of the season, from Louis. The card has established top priority and goes to the top of the bulletin board. Thanks, Louis, for remembering us. D. C. Hooper of the "Chronicle" arrived safely and is now enjoying the advantage of a good rest. Other 21-ers are doing well, so Louis reports. The grounds are covered with snow and the weather is extremely cold.

Saturday night, December 18, "Shopping News" management will entertain all mechanical and office employees at a dinner dance to be held in the Press Club. This is an annual event sponsored by Messrs. Rice and Cooley. Each employee is allowed the privilege of inviting one person, male or female as the occasion requires. Strange how some of these "isolationists" take an interest in the fair sex, or vice-versa, all of a sudden.

Just a thought: Christmas is just around the corner. Some of our brethren are sojourning in Colorado Springs; an uncomplaining elevator man has rendered yeoman service, perhaps the mail man has done us a favor or two. Well, as we just scribbled, Christmas IS just around the corner.

Let's turn out for a big showing for the last meeting of 1937.

Each time you buy a Union Label Christmas gift—you'll give the members of labor unions a lift!

### HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

*"... If you add only a little to a little  
and do this often, soon that little will  
become great."*

—HESIOD

Start today by opening a savings account with  
the largest exclusive savings bank in the West.



**THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK  
SAVINGS TRUST**

Incorporated February 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Parker S. Maddux, President



## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, I. T. U., will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, December 19.

A correction: The yearly salary of the president of Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2, I. T. U., is \$6500 instead of \$7800. Chicago union now has 600 members.

There are about 4177 organized mailers, some 1400 of whom are in Chicago and New York, leaving some 2700 remaining in other unions. Necessary to balance of power in proposed mailers' international union, New York and Chicago would lack about 1300 votes, which probably they could control in the other sixty-five mailer unions. Under the proposed mailers' international union New York and Chicago would probably dictate the policies of a mailers' international union as disastrously as they did those of the M. T. D. U.

W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles mailer scribe, writing in the "Citizen," says: "Word comes from Chicago that at their last regular meeting 500 members in attendance voted unanimously to form an international mailers' union."

"Printing Worker" of New York: "Much has been said about the amount of money the mailers have contributed to the I. T. U. and how little was drawn out. Just how much has been contributed to the M. T. D. U. and just how much have the mailers drawn from the treasury? . . . If the mailers will consider the equity they have in the I. T. U. pension, the home and other funds it will become crystal clear that it is better business to remain in the I. T. U. . . . The most serious obstacles to a better wage, improved conditions and a greater mailers' union are the foremen-officials and lawyer leadership in control of the mailers' affairs."

Special correspondence in "Printing Worker" (doubtless a mailer) says in part: "You hear the foremen officials shouting at the I. T. U., 'We want the right to govern ourselves.' Well, right now the mailers at the bench are shouting at the foremen-officials, 'We want to govern ourselves.' One foreman tells the members to show Mr. Howard and the I. T. U. that we have some red blood in our veins. Well, let us reverse that and show the foreman-officials we have some red blood and are not going to have it sucked away on assessments and boat rides. Remember, officers go and officers come, but the I. T. U. goes on forever."

## Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks Will Hold Dance Tomorrow Night

In honor of its retiring president, John Owens, the Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks' Union, Local 1089, will hold its first annual dance in Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, tomorrow evening (Saturday, December 18).

The dance also commemorates the success of the organization during the last year.

The Hoffman brothers and their KYA orchestra will provide the music, and admission is free to all members of organized labor, to whom a cordial invitation is extended by the union.

## FORM TRUCK DRIVERS' COUNCIL

A newly formed state council of A. F. of L. truck drivers' unions in Wisconsin, recently formed at a meeting in Madison, united 15,000 of these organized workers for mutual advancement.

## GOOD FOOD

Enjoy It Day or Night

Open All Night

## HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk  
3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia  
70 4TH ST., Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE  
OUR OWN BAKERY

## BUYING THAT HELPS UNIONISM

Holiday buying offers the best kind of opportunity to trade unionists and members of their families to boost the cause of organized labor by insisting on union-made goods and union services.

Goods bearing the union label give definite assurance that they are produced under good conditions, at fair wages. Purchase of union-label goods and services helps purchasing power, as it means the employment of more wage earners at union wage standards. Thus purchase of union-label goods and services strengthens union organization.

So look for the union label, shop card and button, not only at this Christmas and New Year season, but throughout the year.

## Non-Partisan Meeting

A two-day convention called by Labor's Non-Partisan League to outline independent political action in the State of California adjourned after turning down a movement for a third party, indorsing the progressive and social labor policies of the Roosevelt administration, condemning anti-labor injunctions and restrictions of civil liberties, and urging that the differences between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization be adjusted.

It was decided to function through the two great political parties in next year's election, and to hold another convention next spring to indorse candidates.

The convention voted to invite other groups to affiliate with it, but specified that only delegates from strictly labor organizations shall have the power to vote.

On Saturday, the first day of the convention, the gathering was addressed by State Senator Culbert Olson, George Creel and Sheriff Dan C. Murphy, all of whom have been prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. All three speakers advised against a third party movement.

A. F. Gaynor of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks was retained as chairman, while Vernon Burke of the Web Pressmen's Union was named secretary to succeed Herbert Resner. The following were selected directors: John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union; George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union; C. E. McGovern, Laborers' Union; Jenny Matyas, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; G. Bulke, I. L. W. U., and Herbert Resner.

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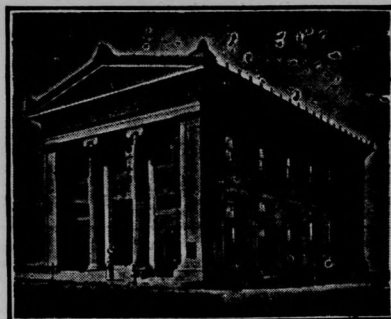
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## Nurses' Union

At this week's regular meeting of the Nurses' Union, Local No. 19923, the guest speaker was Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor. His timely talk was enthusiastically received by the members. He urged the nurses to band together and work for the growth and welfare of their organization and to look to the future when the Nurses' Union will be an important factor in the American labor movement.

The nurses state they are heeding this advice and steadily making gains in membership. Being fellow union workers, the new union appeals to the organized workers to ask for their members when in need of such service. Their temporary phone numbers are: West 4613 and Fillmore 2352.

## PICKETS ARRESTED

Ninety men and women were held by Kansas City police Tuesday night after they tried to establish a picket line at the Ford assembly plant to show the company that a United Automobile Workers' strike is in progress. The pickets—arrested as soon as they appeared—included eighty-one men and nine women, several of them wives of union members.

## ENCOURAGE AMERICAN COMPOSERS

Approximately a thousand different compositions by 584 American musicians were given public performance by orchestras and other units of the Federal Music Project during the six months ending September 1. This brings the number of American compositions on W.P.A. programs to more than 5000, and represents the creative work of 1500 American musicians or musicians residing in the United States.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 10, 1937

Called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Palacios.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present with the exception of President Shelley, who was excused. Delegate D. P. Haggerty appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Tobacco Workers 210, Brothers Roy Giorgi and Ernest Parritt; Ladies' Garment Cutters 213, Hyman Delaman vice Harry Radboard; Cemetery Employees 10634, Jim Symes, Walter Baumeister and Owan Fayne; Retail Department Store Employees 1100, Margaret Larsen vice Helen Sobey. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Ornamental Iron Workers 472, with reference to the seating of a delegate from International Longshoremen. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association 410, requesting delegates to ask for store card and clerks' union button. Waiters 30, protesting the seating of a delegate from the International Longshoremen's Union. Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, thanking Council for the invitation from the law and legislative committee to attend next Wednesday evening's meeting. Nurses 19223, extending to Secretary O'Connell their appreciation for his assistance before the Salary Standardization Board.

Referred to Executive Committee: Laundry Workers 26, presenting copies of new agreement and wage scale for approval. Teamsters' Joint Executive Council No. 7, stating that the communication from Garage Employees 665, requesting the Richfield Oil Company and its subsidiaries be placed on the unfair list, was indorsed by the Joint Council, and requesting final approval of the Labor Council.

**Donations**—Native Sons and Native Daughters' Committee on Homeless Children, thanking Council for its donation of \$10; Miscellaneous Employees 110, inclosing donation of \$25 for Mooney Fund; United Rubber Workers of America 407, inclosing check for \$100 for the Mooney Fund; Stockton Fire Fighters, inclosing check for \$1.23 for Mooney Fund; San Francisco Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney, check for \$500; Bakery and Confectionery Workers 24, inclosing check for \$300 for the Mooney Fund. California State Federation of Labor, inclosing check for \$134 covering donations from the following: Elevator Construction Operators 18, Los Angeles, \$9; Jake Marsobian, Denver, Colo., \$25; Electrical Workers 40, Los Angeles, \$50; Cooks and Waiters 31, Oakland, \$50.

**Resolutions**—Sailors submitted resolution dealing with the murder of P. J. Corcoran, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Minneapolis, and condemning the tactics of the employers and the "Daily Worker," published by the Communist party, in attempting to discredit Brother Corcoran and the trade union movement—"Therefore be it Resolved, That we condemn such tactics of this irresponsible element who are out to discredit and wreck the bona fide movement." On motion the resolutions were adopted. (See resolutions in full elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

**Report of Executive Committee**—There appeared before the committee Sisters Tripp and Kindall of Nurses' Union 19923, requesting financial aid and assistance in organizing their union; motion made and seconded that the matter be referred to the officers of the Council and that they give all possible assistance and call a meeting of

the crafts in hospital work for the purpose of sustaining this organizing effort on the part of the nurses and hospital workers. In the matter of the agreement submitted by Hatters 31, your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the International Union, with the usual admonitions. In the matter of the agreement presented by the Clerks' Union, covering sales girls in candy stores, your committee recommends indorsement of this agreement subject to the indorsement of the International Union, with the usual admonition. In the matter of the Coopers' agreement, upon examination it was found that there was no provision for a "board of adjustment clause" covering disputes, and your committee recommends that such a clause be included in the agreement and that upon compliance with this recommendation the agreement be approved, subject to the approval of the International Union. In the matter of the agreement from the American Federation of Actors, your committee recommends indorsement of said agreement with the usual admonition and advice; the Council was to enter a protest to the labor commissioner of the activity of an attorney employed by them representing various people employing actors. There appeared a committee from the Gardeners and Nursery Workers, Local 1133, in regard to the application to place Somerset Nursery on the "We Don't Patronize List." After discussion on the matter your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of placing the Somerset Nursery on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Council and further recommends that Brother McGovern (the International representative) be given an opportunity to adjust this matter. Brother Hardy of Building Service Employees 87 appeared before the committee with regard to an application for boycott against the Cordes building, 126 Post street; this matter is in the hands of the officers of the Council, who are attempting to arrange a meeting between the union and Mr. Ramsey Moran, attorney for the Building Owners and Managers' Association. In the matter of Mr. La Fern, who conducts a restaurant and banquet hall in the newly-opened Furniture Mart, on Market street, against whom complaint was made some time ago, after a series of meetings between the management, Mr. La Fern, representatives of the Culinary Crafts and Secretary O'Connell, in an effort to adjust this matter, it has been reported to the Council that this matter has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. A committee from the Photographers and Finishers' Union appeared before the committee to explain the provisions of a wage agreement presented by them; your committee recommends indorsement of this agreement subject to the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor and with the usual admonition. A delegation of members from the Candy and Confectionery Workers appeared before the committee asking that the matter of the Sunset Nut Shelling Company, which had been referred to the officers of the Council a week ago, be reopened. After discussion of this matter your committee reaffirms its recommendation of last week, as no additional evidence was brought out and your officers had already been instructed to use their best efforts to bring about an adjustment of this matter.

**In Memoriam**—Brother Anthony Brenner passed away December 3, 1937. (See memoriam in full, as printed elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of the bus plan proposed by Supervisor Adolph Uhl, the proponent of the plan was not present. The committee recommends that Mr. Uhl, Municipal Carmen 518, Chauffeurs 265, Carmen,

Division 1004, Trackmen 687 and the Public Utilities Commission be invited to send representatives to a meeting of the committee to be held December 15, 1937, at 8 p. m. The committee also recommends that Supervisor Uhl be requested to submit ten copies of the plan for the use of the members of the committee for study prior to that time. In the matter of protest of the Sailors' Union against the Maritime Commission to establish a mediation board for the maritime industry, the committee recommends that the Council send a protest to Representatives Bland, Havenner and Welch, asking for a copy of the proposed bill and also send a letter protesting the enactment of same to the committees on merchant marine and fisheries of the Senate and House and the law and legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, and to President William Green; also that the Labor Council is opposed to Senate Bills No. 2958 and 2959 as inimical to labor interests in the maritime industry. In the matter of the resolution presented by Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, dealing with the question of ferry rates by the California State Railroad Commission, your committee recommends that proponents of the resolution and Mr. George H. Harlan, attorney for the Golden Gate Bridge District, and Mr. W. W. Felt, secretary representing the directors, be invited to appear before the committee December 8, so that the committee may have the opportunity to hear both sides of the question. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Cigar and Liquor Clerks 1089 will dance in Eagles' Hall December 18, 1937. Fruit and Vegetable Clerks 1017 have negotiated an agreement with Vegetable and Fruit Dealers; will hold further conferences. Department Store Employees 1100 have held an election; elected all incumbents except one business agent. Sailors have had some difficulty with steam schooner operators regarding the feeding of the crew; protest the action of a certain individual in supporting ship owners to the detriment of the unions; have had a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board for the purpose of taking a vote on the oil tankers; C. I. O. unions claiming jurisdiction of its men working barges and ships. Boot and Shoe Workers will submit a new contract to employers; will extend present agreement. Street Carmen 518 will oppose bus plan of operation; donated \$300 to the Mooney and Billings Defense Fund. Cemetery Workers 10634 will dance December 11, 1937, at Dove Hall; prize waltz for charter members. Auto Mechanics 1305 have had the Musicians' Union compose for orchestration the music, "Onward With the A. F. of L." Hospital and Institutional Workers 19816 request all who need hospitalization to patronize fair hospitals.

**New Business**—Moved to remove the Foster Lunches from the Council's unfair list. Carried. Moved that the demonstration reported to take place in front of the Emporium has not the sanction of the Labor Council. Carried.

**Receipts, \$1021.23; expenses, \$1580.31.**

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Glory built on selfish principles is shame and guilt.—Cowper.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL  
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## Four Fair Hospitals

The following communication from the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, addressed to the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, was referred by the Council to the Labor Clarion for publication:

"Gentlemen: This is to advise the Council and its affiliated unions that the Dante Hospital, at Van Ness avenue and Broadway; the St. Francis Hospital, Bush and Hyde streets; the Franklin Hospital, Fourteenth and Noe streets, and the French Hospital, Fifth avenue and Geary street, are four hospitals which have signed agreements with our union and are abiding by all the provisions of the agreement.

"These are the only four hospitals in San Francisco which so far we were able to sign agreements with. All of the other hospitals in San Francisco have been stalling, and refusing to go along.

"We therefore request that the Labor Council and its affiliated unions patronize the Dante, Franklin, French and St. Francis hospitals and withhold their patronage from the other hospitals in San Francisco.

"By refusing to patronize the hospitals which are unwilling to sign contracts you will greatly assist us in our attempt to get them into line.

"HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 19816,

"M. J. ROWAN, Business Representative."

### UNION JOYRIDING

Woodworking unions which ran away from the American Federation of Labor have not been and are not paying their per capita tax to the International Woodworkers of America, C. I. O. parent body for all woodworking unions, Harold Pritchett, president, told the first annual international convention of the organization in Portland recently, according to the Seattle "Labor News." Pritchett said the financial condition of the international was "serious although not alarming."

### DEPARTMENT STORE EMPLOYEES

Retail Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100, now one of the large units in the local labor movement, has re-elected its president and secretary, the former being Stanley Scott and the latter Lawrence Vail. Business agents for the ensuing term are: Marion Brown, George Deck, John Blaiotta, Arthur Rosenbaum and Jack Baker. Other positions in the official personnel of the union will be occupied by the following: Albert Herbold, sergeant-at-arms; Charles Corey, Fred Hansen and Herbert Brisbee, members of the board of directors; Charles Higgins, I. J. Berg, Lawrence Vail, Jack Baker, John Blaiotta, Earl von Herrman, Frank Rogers, Arthur Rosenbaum and Alvin Schmidt, delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

### "THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH"

For anyone who has yet to get the feel of Christmas a visit to the Alcazar Theater to see the Federal Theaters' production of Charles Dickens' "The Cricket on the Hearth" will be a timely reminder of the season. The entire cast has evidently been given the most careful consideration in selection, for all fulfilled the demands a Dickens' character could make. The settings by Scott

McLean and the authentic furnishings by Fred Holmes and Robert Farrell are beyond criticism down to the last detail, even to the chirp of the cricket, the fire on the hearth and the steam from the hundred-year-old copper kettle. Outstanding among the actors are Will Vedder, Grace Cooper, Bettye Hale, Crawford Perks, Art Rivera, Ben Legere, Vera Rothery, Geraldine Allan and Edna Ellsmere.

### HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The final week of the San Francisco public school term before the recess on next Friday for the Christmas holidays finds 1685 students prepared to receive diplomas at eight commencement exercises to be held on Tuesday, December 14, Wednesday, December 15, and Thursday, December 16. Of the 1685 senior high school graduates, a remarkably large group, 965, will continue their studies. University of California and Stanford will claim 398 of the group, San Francisco Junior College 334, and other institutions 233. The remainder of the graduates, numbering 720, will seek employment in the workaday world. Boys slightly outnumber girls in the graduating groups, 862 to 823.

### In Memoriam-Anthony Brenner

Whereas, Anthony Brenner, for many years last past a delegate to this Labor Council, during which time he was closely identified with various committees of this Council and did and performed meritorious work for the advancement of the cause of the working people, and during that time was always a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and by his work endeared himself to all interested in the advancement of the cause of labor; and

Whereas, Divine Providence has seen fit in His wisdom to call Anthony Brenner to his final rest and the demise of Anthony Brenner has made a vacancy in the ranks of organized labor which will be sorely felt and his presence and assistance will be sorely missed; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council, in session this 10th day of December, 1937, expresses its sympathy in the bereavement of the widow, Agnes Brenner, assuring the bereaved of the deep appreciation of many services rendered organized labor by Anthony Brenner during his lifetime, and this Council expresses its full appreciation of the services Anthony Brenner rendered and informs Agnes Brenner this Council adjourned last Friday, December 3, out of respect to Anthony Brenner; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council are hereby authorized to forward an engrossed copy of this resolution to Agnes Brenner in sympathy with her bereavement and in expression of the appreciation of the life of Anthony Brenner and his help to the labor movement.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Join the Machinists

An event in the history of the International Association of Machinists in San Francisco occurred this week, when 1475 members of the Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers' Union No. 2044 were initiated into membership in the old and well known unit of the American Federation of Labor. Paul C. Huybrecht, special representative of the Machinists in this territory, was the installing officer.

Membership of the initiates in the I. A. M. will be as of November 1 and their status will be that of a special classification under the recently amended laws of the parent body. The federal charter under which they have operated since their organization in February of this year will be returned and they will henceforth be known as Production and Miscellaneous Metal Workers, Lodge No. 1327, I. A. M.

From its inception the organization had shown remarkable growth, and its inauguration was at the instance of the Metal Trades Council. The organization committee of the San Francisco Labor Council gave its active assistance, and Thomas A. Rotell of the latter committee acted as the committee representative in aiding and guiding the new recruits. The field of employment which the union covers is a wide one, including in part drill presses, lathe operation, punch presses, screw machines, assembly line work and numerous other operations. The potential membership is said to cover a wide range in heretofore unorganized industries.

Some sixty firms in the San Francisco area are now employing members of the organization and many of their products will in the near future bear the Machinists' metal, paper or die union labels, according to nature of the work. Among these articles are batteries, lamp shades, locks, electric razors, automobile parts and other metal goods.

At the installation meeting last Tuesday evening, in the Labor Temple, the following assumed official positions in the new organization: President, Martin Miller; first vice-president, J. Glasson; financial secretary, Edward W. Colthurst; recording secretary, Ivy Hays; treasurer, Sylvester Cruz; business manager, Anthony Ballerini; guide, Joseph Ferris; sergeant-at-arms, Manser Halbersen; trustees, Robert Hoffman, Ted Honiatti and Joseph Wargo; executive board, Ellis Harrison, Lynn Snider, William Kahran, Emmett Campion, Claude Woolwine, Robert Randolph and Guido Alasia.

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## Labor Aids an Industry

An appeal to President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, California senators and congressmen, President Green of the American Federation of Labor and various governmental agencies to give immediate aid in disposing of California's prune surplus was sent out this week by Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor.

It is declared that since the campaign to dispose of California's prune surplus, for the benefit of the worker and business in general, was instituted the State Federation has found that the actual surplus approximates about 272,000 tons; also that the situation is more serious than at first appeared. In behalf of the workers in the agricultural industry, and others dependent on them or their business, it has been decided to ask for direct governmental aid.

The surplus is a nominal matter when considered on a national basis, but a very important one to California prune growers and the labor they employ.

While action by governmental agencies is being urged, it would be well for labor to continue the campaign among its own members to induce purchase of boxes of surplus prunes before the holidays. The State Federation is convinced that any and all co-operation that any member or organization in the labor movement can give to bring about disposition of the state's prune surplus will be a good investment.

## Billingsgate Is Resorted to By Lieutenant of John L. Lewis

The breach between the labor factions appeared to be widened this week as a result of charges hurled by a lieutenant of John L. Lewis before the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee's first convention in Pittsburgh.

Phillip Murray, chairman of the convention and vice-president of the United Mine Workers, told the delegates:

"I want this country to know, despite the idle mouthings of a blithering blatherskite named Green, that we have a united labor movement. . . . We want, and must have, within the S. W. O. C., unity. We cannot and will not tolerate disunity."

Privately he said later he referred to President Green of the A. F. of L. and that his remarks were caused by Green's recent statements assailing C. I. O. leaders after a recess in their peace negotiations. The peace meetings are scheduled to be resumed December 21.

## Sentences of Alleged Dynamiters Set by Terms and Parole Board

Three seamen, convicted in 1935 of reckless possession of dynamite in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Standard Oil Company property near Modesto had their San Quentin Prison terms fixed this week by the State Board of Terms and Paroles.

Victor H. Johnson, sent to prison September 6, 1935, must serve four and one-half years, the last six months on parole. Reuel Stanfield received an identical sentence. John Rodgers, convicted in Marin County on a second degree burglary charge besides the reckless possession count, had his sentences fixed at five years each, to run concurrently, with the last twenty-one months on parole.

## Old-Age Assistance and Insurance Explained by Security Manager

J. B. Cress, manager of the Social Security Board field office, San Francisco, with jurisdiction over Mendocino, Marin, Sonoma, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties for old age insurance matters, this week pointed out that the two old-age provisions of the Social

Security Act should not be confused. "Old-age assistance or pension" means money payments to people who are old and needy. "Old-age insurance" is the retirement income which will be payable to certain wage earners who are 65 years old and no longer at work, these monthly annuities not becoming payable till January 1, 1942.

"Old-age assistance or pension" is payable under a state law, the federal government making "grants-in-aid" to help the state provide this. Applications for this form of aid to needy aged 65 years of age and over should be made to the welfare departments of the various county boards of supervisors.

The "old-age insurance" does not cover people who were 65 before January 1, 1937. Wage earners must fulfill certain conditions, such as accumulation of at least \$2000 total wage credits by work in at least parts of five separate calendar years prior to attaining age 65. Therefore those who become 65 in 1937 or within the next few years, and survivors or estates of employees who die before qualifying, may be entitled to lump-sum settlements of \$3.50 for each \$100 earned in covered employments since January 1, 1937. Applications or claims for these old-age insurance lump-sum settlements may be made by calling on or writing to J. B. Cress, manager Social Security Board, 402 Humboldt Bank building, San Francisco.

## PORTLAND LABOR DEFIES GOVERNOR

The Portland (Ore.) Central Labor policy committee has branded Governor Charles Martin's order to revoke licenses of pilots who refused to handle ships because of a labor controversy as "an attempt to let loose a hot potato." "Neither the mayor nor the governor can forcibly prevent picketing if it is conducted peacefully, unless the laws of the state are suspended," the committee said.

## Politics in Labor

(Quarterly Bulletin of California State Federation of Labor)

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, as a result of discussions at its last meeting, warns all affiliated unions to be careful of dealings with any political groups.

It is, and always has been, the policy of the American Federation of Labor to help its friends and defeat its enemies in politics.

It was agreed that the group known as "Labor's Non-Partisan League of California," of which the "California People's Legislative Conference" is now a part, is not an organization set up for the benefit of organized labor.

This group is now carrying on an intensive organizational campaign throughout the state and carrying on a campaign of publicity and propaganda.

In accordance with the action of the Council, all unions are hereby notified that the California State Federation of Labor has no connection with "Labor's Non-Partisan League," the "People's Legislative Conference," the "Committee for Political Unity," or any other group which seeks by name, word or deed to give the impression it has the indorsement of organized labor as represented by the Federation.

## CHAUFFEURS' ELECTION

Nominations for office were made at last week's meeting of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, resulting in James McBride and Ernest Lotti being named as candidates for president and George Welch, incumbent vice-president, and Harvey Kocher being nominated for that office. John F. McMahon, for secretary, Anthony Cancilla for business agent, and Anthony G. Costa, for organizer, were unopposed.

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